THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 15 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

THE PRUSSIANS OCCUPY ST. AVOLD.

MacMahon in Full Retreat to Nancy.

Endeavoring to Form a Junction at Metz.

Every Man in Metz Pressed into the Service.

The Cry in Paris "To Arms!"

Departments of the Vosges and Moselle Inundated.

ALARM SOUNDED FROM ROME.

THE POPE ASKS FOR PROTECTION

Italians Organizing for an Attack on the Papal Dominions.

A Levy En Masse Expected in France.

Return of the Prince Imperial to Paris

NAPOLEON ILL AT CHALONS.

News of French Reverses Confirmed.

Particulars of Frossard's Defeat.

800,000 Prussians at the Seat of War.

The Corps Legislatif to Meet on Thursday.

A General Battle Before Metz Probable.

Report of the French War Minister.

France Can Put 2,000,000 Men in the Field.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS COMPLETE

Situation in the City Becoming More Serious.

The People Worked Up to the Revolutionary Point.

A Newspaper Correspondent Mobbed as a Spy.

Everything in the Shape of News Suppressed.

Late Gleanings from New York and Foreign Journals.

The Text of the Secret Treaty.

Seizure of Specie in Paris—Great Indignation in Financial Circles—Paris Journals Protesting Against the Suppression of Army Correspondence—Mob Violence in Paris—The Feeling Among Germans in this Country—Wild Enthusiasm in New York, &c., &c.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1870. NO. 289.

grows hourly more serious. None but official accounts can come by telegraph, and it is from letters and the Paris journals that all intelligence must be gathered. The declaration of a state of seige does not repress the popular demonstration, and it is very doubtful whether the government has force enough to keep order or to put down any considerable demonstrations. The rage, the fury, the disappointments of the Parisian population at finding there had been a series of defeats on French soil, instead of the easy military promenade which they expected, are beyond description. The population is furious on reading the proclamation of the Empress and Ministry, saying the country may yet be saved if all will be united. Something more serious than I know of must have happened this evening, from the state of the Boulevards, which I have observed. Although troops are in the streets, there is much less excitement than last night.

Another correspondent says the official suppression of news will not much longer be tolerated. What especially irritated the people was that the only tolerably distinct report of the Weissenburg defeat here printed was translated from the English papers. This morning's *Rappel*, just received, publishes the following declaration: "The undersigned deputies met at the place of the Corps Legislatif. They demand the immediate arming of citizens. In the actual circumstances all France must be armed and ready." Seventeen Deputies sign this, among them Favre, Cremieux, Eequeras, Garmier, Fares, Arago, Pelltan, Pisardo and Jules Simon. The press support the manifesto with another, saying France is invaded. This manifesto is signed by the *Avenir, Cloche, Democratie, Rappel, Revel* and *Siecle*. It is certain these Deputies and journals do not make this call to arms for the defense of an Emperor whose military incapacity has brought disaster on France.

Another correspondent writes: Everybody here was mad this morning—madder at noon—maddest to about the revolutionary point at night. We are swindled by the ministry about news, and though the people may bear up against defeats from the Prussians, they will not much longer endure insult and fraud from a terror-stricken government. The news of French defeats was known in London and New York hours before it was in Paris.

A Correspondent Mobbed.

The *Journal de Soir* relates that an American calling himself a *Tribune* correspondent would have been mobbed in the streets of Paris as a Prussian spy, and with difficulty escaped after some rough handling; but I have telegrams to-day from both our regular correspondents, and neither speaks of being mobbed, and the newspaper has mistaken the journal.

Heavy Loss of French Artillery.

PARIS, August 8.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following dispatch:

"METZ, August 7, 9:40 A. M.—In the battle of Saturday near Reischaffen, MacMahon's chief of staff, General Colson, was shot by the Marshal's side, General Raoult is among the missing. Our artillery suffered heavily. Metz is preparing for a vigorous defense."

Imperial Decree.

An Imperial decree has appeared, convoking the Senate and Corps Legislatif to-morrow.

The Report of the French Minister of War.

The report of the Minister of War, approved by the Council of Ministers, appears in the official journal. The Minister says: "Existing circumstances oblige us to provide for the defense of the Capital, and to garrison it with fresh troops, allowing all those which the Emperor keeps under his orders to contend in the open country, against an enemy embroiled on its first success, in the path of marching on Paris. But Paris will not be taken unawares. Neither strong arms nor devotion of the inhabitants will be wanting. The National Guard is to defend its hearths and it will have helped to render unassailable. Forty thousand men taken from its ranks and added to the present garrison, will be more than enough to form an active and powerful defense against an enemy occupying an extended front. The defense of Paris, then, will be assured; but there is a point to be considered. It is the necessity of filling up the void in our army. With the help of marine troops, with regiments still at our disposal in France and Algeria, with the fourth battalion of each of our one hundred regiments, including those members who belong to the Garde Mobile, and with a portion of our gens d'armerie we may easily put into the field 120,000 men. Besides this, the call for the class of 1869 will give us 60,000 men, who in a month will become real soldiers. But for this struggle we can also employ the entire Nationale and Mobile Gardes, and the companies of Francs-Tireurs, who are everywhere asking to be organized. We have 400,000 men, and, finally, counting on the Garde Nationale Sedentaire, France can then arm two millions of defenders. Their names are ready and a million are still in reserve."

The Garde Nationale to Be Called Paris.

A decree has been issued, ordering that the Garde Nationale of Paris be detailed for the defense of the capital, and that the fortifications be placed in a condition to resist attack, and a project of law will be presented to the Chambers incorporating in the Nationale and Mobile Garde all citizens under thirty years of age, who are not actually members.

The Story of Weissenburg.

Tribune's Special.]

LONDON, August 8.—Our special correspondent writes from Mayence on Thursday: Late evening came a dispatch from Weissenburg announcing a Prussian victory, and the occupation of Weissenburg. I have obtained the following additional details: The King, on his arrival at Mayence, called a council of war and urged that the sooner the existing inaction ceased the better, and pressed an advance. His opinion was adopted, and orders were telegraphed to attack the French outposts in the neighborhood of Weissenburg. A Prussian force composed of two line regiments, one regiment of Bavarian troops and some artillery, together about 9,000 strong, drove the French before them into Weissenburg. The artillery was then brought up and opened on the fortifications of the town. The town soon caught fire. Seeing this and some confusion among the French troops, the Prussians could no longer be restrained by their officers, who were unable to rein in the men on every side, the soldiers rushed forward with the bayonet and surprised the French, who, not expecting an infantry attack for hours to come, were barricading and intrenching. The Prussians lost heavily, but took eight hundred prisoners and the town. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed here, and there is an immense crowd about the palace waiting to cheer the King. The same correspondent writes from Mayence, Friday, midnight, that half the prisoners taken at Weissenburg were first marched into the citadel to the railway. They put a good face on matters, and showed true French gaiety. A large crowd received them very well, throwing packages of tobacco and cigars to their beaten foes. The soldiers all belonged to the Seventy-fourth regiment. The line officers were allowed to retain their swords, and will be paroled on reaching Munich. The officer four hundred taken at Weissenburg went last night to Erfurt. There were eight hundred in all. As before, wine and cigars were offered by the Germans, but the French desired to pay for everything.

Our special correspondent sends from Nancy, Friday morning, the following account of the battle at Weissenburg from the French side: While Gen. Douay's division, composed of the Seventy-fourth and Fiftieth regiments of the line and the Sixteenth battalion of chasseurs on foot, one regiment of Turcos and one regiment of mounted chasseurs, were busy yesterday in the neighborhood of Weissenburg, they were startled by the tremendous discharge of artillery. As the patrols, which had been posted all along the frontier, had not signalled the presence of any Prussian troops, he never believed for a moment they were surrounded by the enemy. This was not the case, but the Prussians, in great force and well supplied with artillery, appeared on the heights of Schwerzen, occupying the whole country near the small Bavarian village of that name. Gen. Douay ordered his troops to advance before the enemy, keeping as much as possible behind Weissenburg, which lay just between them and the Prussian forces; but this precaution proved quite useless, because the guns were pouring a fire upon them and the troops falling in great numbers. The Prussian masses were firing at tremendous rates and their rounds fell equally in Weissenburg and in the midst of the troops. Several houses were on fire, and a large number of soldiers lay dead or wounded. About seven o'clock General Vohecaus's division was commencing its retire. However, a new attack was ordered. The Turcos led the way, and bayonet in hand, threw themselves on the Prussian batteries of artillery, but all proved useless. Had the French insisted on attacking the enemy any longer, there would not have been one of them left alive on the ground. As soon as what was left of General Douay's force began retiring, the Prussian artillery was after them. It was about twelve o'clock when Gen. Douay fell a victim to the Prussian artillery. The troops commenced running without order, crossing the roads and vineyards until again reaching the farthest part of Weissenburg. The number of killed and wounded must be very large indeed. The remaining troops are eager to revenge the death of their brave General.

Marshal Bazaine Commander-in-Chief.

PARIS, August 8.—*Le Temps* announces that Marshal Bazaine is appointed Commander-in-chief, and General Trochu Major-General of the Army. General Leboeuf retires.

A National Committee to be Appointed.

Le Parlement says the ministry are determined to create a National Committee, with power to act under all the circumstances arising from the war.

Shooting for Arms.

It is reported by *Le Pons* that the regular garrison of Paris has already been largely increased. Some of the Deputies of the Left met at the Hall of the Corps Legislatif to-day, and while there a crowd surrounded the place shouting for arms.

Americans Receiving their Passports.

PARIS, August 8.—The Americans here are receiving their passports.

Proclamation From the Ministers.

The Ministers have issued the following proclamation:

"FRENCHMEN: We have told the whole truth. It is for you now to do your duty. Let one shout come from one end of France to the other. Let the people vie with each other in sustaining the great cause. Some of our regiments have fallen before overwhelming numbers, but the army has not been defeated. Sustain it. Let the inhabitants of all parts of France, not subjected to the burden of war, rush to the assistance of their brothers in the East. Let France be united. Heaven bless our arms.

Particulars of Frossard's Defeat.

BERLIN, August 8.—General Stiehmetz telegraphs the following particulars of the engagement between Von Goeben and the French forces under General Frossard: "The fight was opened on our side by the Fourteenth division, which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry. A fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbruck and Forbach, lasting until night. The heights of Spicheren were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy were thrown back on Forbach. In the meanwhile our Fifteenth division had advanced from Vockklingen, taken Russel and reached Forbach at nightfall, when the broken divisions of the French army were being driven upon that point. Here the baggage and camp equipments of two divisions and many prisoners were taken."

800,000 Prussians in the Field.

The Prussians claim that they will have eight hundred thousand men on the theatre of war by this evening.

The Pope Asks for Protection.

LONDON, August 8—Advices from Rome state that the French disasters cause profound terror, and that the Pope has asked Engenie for just one ship to defend him from the Italians, who are now organizing for an attack on the Papal dominions and authority.

The Selgneurs Opposite to Paris.

Fourteen millions of francs seized by the police of Paris last week, belonged to Rothschild, Hirsch, Raphael, Bischoffsheim, and other Jewish bankers. It is asserted the seizure was suggested by the Bank of France. The financial circles of Europe are much incensed at what is deemed a great outrage upon some of their members.

Escaped Capture.

The Prussian iron clad Arminia narrowly escaped capture by the French cruisers recently, off the mouth of the Elbe.

Protests Against the Suppression of Correspondence.

The *Figaro* is filled with protests against the suppression of army correspondence.

Not Credited.

The rumors of the capture by Prussia of the Stevens Battery are discredited here.

Too Late.

The *Journal Officiel*, of Paris, denies the loss of any cannon or guns to Weissenburg.

Mob Law.

PARIS, August 8.—Cramer, the agent of the World's Telegraphic Agency, barely escaped from a mob, in the Rue Vivienne, yesterday, seeking him in the belief that he was a Prussian spy.

Corps Legislatif to Meet on Thursday.

The Corps Legislatif has been summoned to meet on Thursday. It is possible the meeting may be hastened.

Hurrying the Blockade.

LONDON, August 8.—Ships still enter the Elbe and Weser notwithstanding the blockade. A French ram is cruising off Dover. Pleasure travel continues in Switzerland, despite the excitement the war occasions.

The Funds Warlike.

The increase in the bank rates has had a favorable effect upon the grain market, by putting a stop to speculative operators on borrowed capital.

Ire and Sorrows Over French Defeat.

Ireland receives the news of the French defeat with unbounded sorrow.

Menacing Metz and St. Avold.

The Prussian forces menace Metz and St. Avold. MacMahon continues to retreat toward Nancy.

German Rejoicing.

There were illuminations and public rejoicings last night in Hamburg, Dresden, Breslau and other cities.

Prisoners Kindly Treated.

The French prisoners are everywhere kindly treated.

Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile Consolidated.

PARIS, August 8.—The remainder of the Garde Nationale has been incorporated with the Garde Mobile. The two corps will be organized in single bodies at once.

Relations of France With the Other Powers.

The *Journal Official* says the relations with other powers is satisfactory, and late events have developed rather than weakened this feeling.

Napoleon Ill at Chalons.

LONDON, August 8, 4 P. M.—It is said privately that Napoleon is ill at Chalons, and Doctors Nelaton and Ricord have gone on to attend him.

Demand from Prussia on England.

The British Foreign Office has received an imperative demand from Prussia that England shall stop the shipment of coal to France, or abandon the pretense of neutrality.

It is believed at Antwerp that the war will end in a week.

A Brussels dispatch says the King's speech from the throne confirms the statement that France and Prussia have given a written pledge to observe the neutrality of Belgium.

Condition of Paris Dangerous.

The condition of Paris is believed to be dangerous. The Empress is in counsel with Rouher and Schneider.

Fugitives from French Service.

The *Globe* says the Prussian envoy insists on criminal proceedings against British pilots serving on French war vessels. Trinity house refuses this demand.

Irish Sympathy for France.

DUBLIN, August 8—Demonstrations in favor of a France continue by the people of the South of Ireland. At Tipperary yesterday a crowd singing the Marseillaise was dispersed by the police.

New Guns Mounted at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, August 8.—The forts here are being rapidly armed with new three hundred-pounders.

Denial from Bismarck.

LONDON, August 8.—Count Bismarck, in a letter, takes especial pains to deny having encouraged the plans of Gen. Turr or others against Austria.

The Old Disease Again.

LONDON, August 8.—Rumors that Emperor Napoleon's attack is a return of the old disease, provoked by equestrianism.

Gone to the Continent.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and Forsyth, have gone to the continent.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

The War News Absorbing all Interest.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 8, 1870.

There has been very little interest in anything here to-day except the European war and great questions. The State Department dispatches from Minister Washburne show the urgency of the situation in Paris, but do not contain any details beyond those already known to the public. The Department has not received anything in the last two days from Minister Bancroft. Telegrams have been sent to the French and Prussian legations, but so far as can be ascertained, they furnish no additional details.

The Sanitary Fund.

The Germans here are very much elated at the news and prospects, and there is some talk of a public demonstration, though no formal steps have be n taken in that direction. The Legation is advised of liberal subscriptions in various sections of the country, particularly in the West, for the relief of the wounded and families of those killed. Subscription papers are open at a number of places in this city, and some of them bear many American signatures.

The Designs of Italy.

The report that Italy is coming to the aid of France is distrusted by various persons who sympathize with the French cause, and they think the arming of troops by Victor Emanuel is but the first step in a plan to seize Rome and overthrow the Pope. It is held by our officials that if there is a second victory of the Germans and Italy, it must come to light in a few days. The French sympathizers do not feel kindly toward Austria, and some of them strongly condemn the efforts made by Napoleon's ministry to win over that power. They say but one German paper in Austria supports the French side, and profess to believe that the Austrians will soon abandon the pretense of neutrality and declare openly for Prussia.

Proclamation of Neutrality Asked For.

The French Minister, by order of his Government, formally asked the United States last week to issue a proclamation of neutrality, and those in a position to know somewhat confidently believe that this will soon conclude to do so, though he left here that Friday evening, just before he left here that he had not yet determined what course to pursue.

A General European War.

It is believed by many that a general European war is imminent, and some persons go so far as to say it cannot possibly be avoided.

A Revolution Imminent in France.

Pretty much everybody says the hints of disturbances in Paris yesterday are as significant as anything that came by cable, and the declaration of a state of seige under martial law is interpreted as meaning that a revolution is among the near probabilities, if the most urgent measures are not adopted to prevent its outbreak. Those in the circle having access to the French legation, seem to think a mistake has been committed in calling together the Corps Legislatif. They say it can do no good, and the speeches of those who oppose Napoleon's course will excite the mob and be likely to produce disorder. The abdication of Napoleon is one of the things thought to be possible.

The French Fleet in the Baltic.

Opinion is very much divided as to what may or will be done by the French fleet in the Baltic. Those who regard Napoleon as already vanquished say the fleet is of no consequence, and can do nothing to help him in his emergency. Some of our officials believe there is a friendly understanding, if not an actual treaty, between France and Denmark, and argue that the fleet will soon begin operations with Elsenore as a base, and use its guns and the thirty or forty thousand men it is reported to carry so as to give the Prussians a great deal of trouble.

The Newspaper Offices

Have been visited by many persons this evening, everybody seeming to be anxious to get more details of the fighting on Saturday and Sunday.

The Germans are Out in Force

At all their places of resort, and the Prussian flag is displayed on the front of several houses.

The French

Are quite despondent, the most intelligent of them saying that it is not so much the loss of two or three battles that promises disaster, as it is the entire disorganization and demoralization of the people in and near Paris.

Confirmatory News.

NEW YORK, August 8.—There are no further advices from the seat of war than telegraphed last night. The substance of the dispatches, specials and all, is that the French army is badly beaten, with heavy losses, and is now in full retreat; that its center is driven in, its right wing turned and cut off, and that the Prussians have taken many prisoners, cannon and small arms, and, flushed with success, are eagerly following up their victories. Official dispatches have been received by the Secretary of State from Minister Washburne, confirming the news which has been telegraphed to the press.

Napoleon Calls Upon France to Rise.

Napoleon is calling upon France to rise and save the country, and is hurriedly preparing for a desperate defense.

The Germans of New York Wild with Delight.

The excitement in this city among the German population is indescribable. Last night the streets were filled with groups of Germans earnestly discussing the latest war news, and anxiously inquiring for additional information. The German newspaper offices were crowded till long after midnight by the excited multitude, and when the extent of the Prussian victory became known they became almost frantic with enthusiasm, and cheered and screamed and howled and wept and sang by turns.

Gen. Sheridan's Mission.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A special dispatch says that the President, after a consultation with the Secretary of War to-day last, took occasion to forward to General Sheridan several official documents which in reality place him in the position of a representative of the President, and a confidential agent of the army and navy. He also sent some paragraphs of news on the subject to Ministers Bancroft and Washburne, which are significant, as there is no doubt in the mind of General Sheridan that Louis Napoleon will be a fugitive from the headquarters of the French and Prussians, and treated as the latter may see fit. It is believed that Dr. Evans had two flight to-day at the request of the French authorities for General Sheridan to meet him at Long Branch, but if there will be no refusal.

The fact that the Prussian victory is intense. The Germans are exultant and will hold a mass meeting and jubilication, and there will be no end to the enthusiasm and the desire to the Consuls to go home, but their services for the fatherland are

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
MAJOR W. H. KREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIVth DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Alleghany.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEEDS, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

AND now it is His Holiness in Rome that is troubled. Notwithstanding the agreement entered into by VICTOR EMANUEL to defend him, fears are entertained that the Italians will organize against him and his authority to such an extent as to drive him out. His flight is even now talked about, and he is said to have sent to the Empress EUGENIE for a single ship to render it easy. All of which sounds curiously enough so soon after reading the dogma asserting the infallibility of His Holiness.

ONE of the immediate results of the hostilities in Europe will be the return to their own country of some thousands of Americans who went abroad to find pleasure by expending—many of them—immense sums of money. Curiously enough, not a few of this class make no figure on the income tax list, and their enforced presence may enable Assessors and Collectors to have all little mistakes corrected, and a share of the funds which would be otherwise expended abroad diverted into the public treasury. The return flow will, without doubt, early set in, the outflowing stream having already nearly dried up. It would not be surprising if with the returning Americans came a good many Englishmen and others, who prefer to be as far as possible from the scene of conflict, not a few of them perhaps quietly and safely investing funds here for which there is no satisfactory place in Europe just at present.

THE letter of the Hon. A. K. MCCLURE herewith published, arguing in favor of a revision of the Constitution of the State, as the only practicable method of reforming the most serious evils that afflict our State, will command attention. We fancy that it will be extremely difficult to advance a single good reason why the labor of constitutional reform should be longer postponed. While other States, with enlarged intelligence, if not a proper public sentiment, are adapting their Constitutions to the results of experience and a wise forecast of what will promote their interests in the future, we, though fully convinced, and quite ready to admit the necessity of immediate action, hesitate, and maifest an indifference which is anything but assuring in any moral or material sense. The question is no light a party one. If we have statesmen, it is one they should promptly embrace, a work for them to promptly carry forward; and the ensuing election should be conducted with a steady eye to it.

IT is worth noting that Paris dispatches of the 5th assuringly declared that Marshal MACMAHON had "occupied a strong position near the place of yesterday's conflict," that is, near Weissenburg. It is from this "strong position" that he was the next day driven by the Prussians. His own astonishment was probably as great as that of the French people in general, who may begin to see faith in "strong positions." Taking the Paris dispatches all for genuine, it is entirely obvious that the city and government authorities were thrown into a panic by MACMAHON'S defeat, and that the boast of the Prussians that in two weeks they would be in Paris was received as not an improbable event. It should be remembered that affairs are in a situation that will, if anything can, bring out the Frenchman's entire capabilities, and it is better to await the result of "the serious attempt to avenge the defeat," which the London *News* speaks of as the next thing to follow—unless the Prussians frustrate such a purpose—rather than conclude that this defeat is decisive.

WERE it not that we truly desire to see the Republican party united and its principles preserved, we should be glad to see the policy preached up by the "organ" of the officeholder's Ring adopted in the ensuing political campaign. It seems fully to believe in the right of the Ring to rule, in the supremacy of the political jobbers and the willingness of the Republican masses to submit to their dictation. This right having been disputed, it seems desirous of having the question tested. All we have to say is, let the Ring push ahead and test the question. That idea seems to be about the only one the office-holding leaders have, in regard to the next election, and if they shall determine to bring the question squarely before the people, perhaps this is as good a time as any. For our part we have no fear of the result, for we have no idea that the taxpayers of Allegheny are ready to vote in the future as they have in the past thirty to fifty thousand dollars annually out of their own pockets into the pockets of the professional office holders, in the way of excessive salaries, fees, etc. We have no idea that the sober, thinking masses of the Republican party are ready to vote in favor of contributing indefinitely the corrupt, expensive and scandalous practices on all hands charged against the County Commissioners. We have no thought that our taxridden population are ready to indorse the jobbery of the Court House Ring and confirm the leaders in the right to run the party for their private benefit, to squander thousands and tens of thousands annually, to pension hangers-on and enrich men whose only qualification consists in "running" conventions. The "organ" seems to be fully convinced that the people are ready to indorse these corrupt and demoralizing practices, to assent to the squandering of the public money wrung from the people in the shape of excessive taxes, and confirm the power of the Ring who for years have been guilty of these things. We do not. Because the people are not ready for this, and are fully determined to reform these abuses, the Reform Ticket has been brought forward. We ask nothing better than that the Ring and their "organ" afford the people an opportunity, by bringing out a second ticket, to test the question at the polls. The fact that the Republican ticket is everywhere conceded to be the very best ever nominated here, and every way worthy of acceptance, only that it is not in the interest of the Ring, narrows the question down to the simple issue: Shall the practices of the Ring in the past be indorsed and a new lease of power be given to them?

THE result of the North Carolina election doubtless has a meaning for those who will understand it, which should not be difficult. If the Republican party has been "laid out" there, and an inquest should be held, probably the verdict would be: died of carpet-bag scalawags and too much reconstruction. Such a verdict, we dare say, would have the suggestion of fact in it; and withal an admonition which Congressional reconstructors in general might profitably consider. The success of the "Conservatives," while it is over the Republican nominees, is not properly the success of the Democratic party, though by its help. The "Conservatives" include a great many who supported GRANT, and will do it again as at present he is understood by them—a view of the case which has a special interest, particularly as other Southern States are likely to follow North Carolina's lead. That a considerable portion of the negro vote was cast with the "Conservatives" is probable, notwithstanding the attempt to mould it into a solid body—an attempt, we will say that, if it did not unite the negroes, did very much towards uniting the white population outside the office-holding and office-seeking class. To the operations of "scalawag" carpet-baggers who overran the South, wormed themselves into the offices and managed reconstruction generally, the reverse sustained and to be sustained in future elections, will be largely due. Besides, voters this year are acting pretty freely according to their own ideas of things in general, and it will be found that in many places, North as well as South, the test of calculations will be upset. In North Carolina, as in some, if not all the other Southern States, it has been Ring rule for some time, with the money making idea uppermost. It is perhaps a hopeful sign of the times that the people have revolted, if by so doing they have put honest men in the place of dishonest ones, and will continue to revolt till Rings are no more. The result in North Carolina is that of a purifying process, and is no more to be taken as proof that the State in future will be Democratic than Massachusetts could be so claimed should the Republicans there elect a goodly number of Democrats to office in order to drive out an equal number of dishonest Ring leaders. It sometimes happens that the evil is so great that this is the only medicine that will reach it. Rightly viewed and allowed its proper weight, the North Carolina result may do good.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR PITTSBURGH.

There was opened to Pittsburgh a new market when the first train traveled over the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad from St. Paul to Duluth. Will our business men realize this fact and hasten to profit by it? Whether by Cleveland or by Erie our city is at a convenient distance from Lake Erie, and at either port named the products of Pittsburgh will find lines of steamers and sail vessels to carry them to the head of Lake Superior at Detroit, whence this just completed railroad will quickly transport them to St. Paul, where connection will be made with the great and growing railway systems of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. Thus the way of transportation is ready, and the only question is whether we have articles to sell in those States, and they have products to supply us with in return.

Minnesota has many foundries but no furnaces, and the pig iron of this region will be in ready demand at fair rates. Our machine shops and engine builders can find many customers among the grist mills and saw mills, and woolen mills that are now numerous in that region, yet are daily increasing in number. The iron and steel from our rolling mills, the glass, in the manufacture of which Pittsburgh excels, are offered a new and great market, which is but at the beginning of its capacities. Even now shipments of rails, chains and spikes are being made over this route from Pittsburgh for the North Pacific Railroad.

In return for these are promised the abundant crops of grain, from the vast winter wheat region of the country; flour that is unrivalled in excellence; hops growing wild in abundance, and malt, in ample supply. For the interchange of these products of our mechanics and the prairie farmer the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad offers a director and cheaper route, by far, than has yet been known, or than is otherwise possible, probably. Pittsburgh manufacturers and merchants can gain a full share of this rich prize of commerce by being prompt and liberal. Will they do it?

THE WAR.

No employment could well be less comfortable or more unsatisfactory than speculation about the progress of the great European conflict in its present stage. The most plausible conjectures, the most ingeniously elaborated calculations of the probabilities maybe, not gradually unravelled, but torn to shreds and scattered to the winds in a moment by a telegraphic dispatch. Even the newspaper which introduces your fine suggestions and rationally grounded anticipations to the attentions of an intelligent and appreciative public, may also contain in glowing capitals the evidence that they are not more substantial than moonshine. With whatever distrust several of the dispatches may be regarded, and with whatever limitations others of them are to be received, there is one fact of unquestionable authenticity: in the first important engagement of the supposed French have met with a reverse. As to its extent we are ignorant of the details necessary to form a just estimate. The Prussians themselves describe their victory as "brilliant and bloody," and the dispatches from Paris imply a keener sense of disaster and a livelier condition of alarm than the mere defeat of Marshal MACMAHON'S force would seem to us to warrant. The single circumstance that Paris has been declared in a state of siege needs not mean so much, when we take into account the reason assigned —*to forestall any seditious outbreak*. But in connection with the language of the Emperor's dispatch from Metz, the proclamation of the Ministry undoubtedly indicates the belief on their part that an event of the very gravest moment has taken place, and that to counteract its effects the French populace urgently called upon to exert all their energies. No doubt, the appeal will produce its proper effect and extraordinary exertions will be made to repel the invaders. But the war was already popular in a high degree, almost all Frenchmen, young and old, under the influence of hateful memories or exasperating traditions, were eager to participate or to aid in the conflict with Prussia, and it may well be doubted whether their martial enthusiasm has been much increased by the necessity of meeting invasion on their own soil.

Then again, we had better avoid inferring too much from the announcement of alarm and preparation for siege in Paris. After all, the facts are the mere results of a single defeat of a portion of the French force at a distance of about a hundred and seventy miles from the Capital. Nothing serious has taken place. No extremity has been reached. Under the circumstances the steps taken in Paris, however indicative of alarm, are the dictates of common prudence. Doubtless several other battles will be fought before the invaders can lay siege to Paris. But in the light of the late battle it is clear that report has not misrepresented the plan of the Prussian campaign. They do not intend to remain on the defensive, but will aim directly at Paris. This purpose some time ago announced seems to have been regarded with incredulity by the French people, but is verified now, and there are probably few who regard its realization as an unlikely event. By their victory in the beginning of the contest the enthusiasm of the Germans has been increased. The confidence of victory with which they have been animated from the beginning has been rather remarkable. No well informed person doubts that in the better portion of the people, meaning those of them who are competent enough to understand the grounds of the war, the conviction is strong that in fighting for German unity they are maintaining the true interest of the German race. The sentiment which thrilled the vast population who in 1813 gathered to the "battle of the nations" at Leipsic is revived in the present generation. But it is a more intelligent sentiment in the present combatants than animated their fathers. The self-reliant and less dependent on loyal attachment to individual sovereigns. In the French Emperor and his subjects they see the enemies of their race, who oppose German unity and prosperity in mere selfishness. Hence they believe themselves fighting in a high and holy cause, and their enthusiasm, though enhanced by success, is not likely to be lessened by defeat. The French, on the other hand, except as they fight to avenge the past, are fighting to prevent evils still in the future. The stimulus of a great victory was more needed by them than by their antagonists to maintain enthusiasm in the conflict.

A ST. DOMINGO letter, referring to the rejection of the treaty, says while there is great disappointment, "the people are by no means disheartened at the turn things have taken, for they are persuaded that the best interests of the United States will lead to the final incorporation of San Domingo with the Union. President BAEZ, alluding to the failure of the United States Senate to ratify, in his message to Congress, concluded as follows: "The measure will nevertheless succeed in the end, for it is a necessity in the progress of humanity, and what is decreed in Providence itself." This language of the President fittingly expresses the sentiment prevalent here among all the leading men of the country, and it is believed that upon further inquiry and reflection the Senate of the United States will ere long respond to the wishes of the Dominicans in this matter. Colonel Fabens, who was the bearer to President BAEZ of the news of the rejection of the treaty, returns in the Tybee to the United States. In his capacity of Minister of the Dominican Republic to Washington, he has full powers to renew negotiations for a treaty of annexation, making such reasonable modifications of the old treaty as will meet the views of those Senators who are open to conviction."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tourists at Niagara Falls now flank the disgusted hackmen by walking over the new bridge, which affords a magnificent view.

The *Republican* says that in Springfield, Mass., several women lie in danger of death from the loathsome insects that infest the fibres of the jute, whence chignons are made.

A New Haven colored boy passed the best examination among one hundred and thirty applicants for admission to Yale College as freshmen.

In 1869 New Foundland exported codfish worth $4,214,301; also, 361,021 sealskins, worth a dollar each, and the fisheries exports altogether were $6,000,709.

Milford, Wis., has a man who denounces all agricultural machinery as a humbug and will not even have such a thing as a grain cradle on his farm, but cuts all his grain with the old fashioned hand sickle, and threshes the grain with a flail.

Negro troops guard the Texan frontier against the Indians.

In contrast with almost every old American college having living graduates of classes before the present century, an English paper says that there is probably none such of Oxford or Cambridge, the oldest Oxonian now living having taken his bachelor's degree in 1802.

Two centenarians have resulted from the census in Caroline county, Maryland, Jane Hutson, aged 116, and Ann Murray, aged 110.

The "Annals of Public Education in the State of New York," which Mr. Assistant Secretary Pratt of the Board of Regents has been preparing with much care and research for several years past, are now brought down from the earliest Colonial times to the time of the Revolution, and will be published in the Regents' report for 1870.

A rich and very extensive deposit of iron ore has been found near Oswego, N. Y.

The City of Richmond having appropriated $250,000 for deepening the channel of James River, the work will be shortly commenced.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, claims an inexhaustible mine of "the hardest bituminous coal yet discovered west of Pittsburgh."

The New York hotel and restaurant keepers have organized the Consumers' Ice Company, in opposition to existing monopoly.

The *Journal of Chemistry* says claret is adulterated to a greater extent than any other kind of wine. It is usually largely tinctured with logwood and tartaric acid.

A writer to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from the Plains says that the Indians, after killing Harvey Morgan near Fort Mason, cut them open and drew out their sinews for bowstrings.

Two mechanics in Georgetown, Kentucky, carriage makers, have built with their own hands, working only after shop hours, a Gothic stone church, which would have cost complete $15,000. They have been at work on it for five years.

It is stated that a line drawn from Leavenworth, on the Osage, to Mitchell, and thence following the line of the New Albany and Chicago Railroad to the northern part of Montgomery county, and then turning west to Danville, Illinois, will take in all the coal lands of Indiana.

The Fifth Illinois District Republicans, with seven U ossand majority, making a nomination equivalent to an election, will select a Congressional candidate on the Crawford county system.

At the Detroit City Library a lady returning "Dombey and Son" asked for "Dombey and Daughter."

The eighteen Catholic temperance societies of Connecticut meet in convention at New Haven, August 15, to form a State organization.

The United States authorities have just released three negro children held in slavery by Nancy Foreman, of Baton Rouge, La.

PERSONAL.

T. H. Bartlett, the sculptor, has on exhibition at Hartford, a statuette, representing a girl with a harp, in terra cotta, which is the first work in this material by an American artist which has ever been exhibited in this country.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff, wife of the celebrated reader, will make her debut on the platform next season, with a lecture on the "Rights and Wrongs of Children."

Secretary Seward said he would start from Auburn on his round-the-world trip August 9th, "because at my time of life it is necessary that I should not be absent from home during the fore winter sets in, and, besides, it is necessary that I should return from Peking to the mouth of the Pelho before the river freezes over."

The French Academy of Sciences has awarded a prize of 500 francs to M. Gonjon for demonstrating the manner in which the fibres of the body possess the extraordinary quality of reproducing bone.

Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., at Newark, N. J., is said to accept the finest Methodist Episcopal parsonage in the country.

John V. Farwell, the Chicago merchant prince, is talked of for Congress for the Second Illinois District.

Train's trip around the world in ninety days, accompanied by his secretary will cost $5,000.

The University Convocation, being a senate of the legislature of the colleges of New York, conferred the title of L. H. D., *Literarum Humanarum Doctor*, Doctor of Literature upon Horatio Seymour and William Cullen Bryant.

Blackwood pays Lord Bulwer Lytton £3,000 for a new novel.

G. L. H. Piehe, of San Francisco, has decided to present to the University of California his private collection of minerals, valued at $50,000.

THE CITY EXPENDITURES.

A Wholesome Ordinance which is Not Obeyed.

We have already alluded to the fact that the Controller has refused to pay some items of expenditure, approved by the respective committees of Council, believing the charges to be incorrect. Among these items are charges for car fare amounting to $234. The majority of the members of Councils know very little about the smaller items of expenditure incurred by the committees, and in order to prevent abuses and enable the Councils to judge of the correctness of each and every item, an ordinance was passed some three months since, entitled "regarding the expenditures of committees, to report to Councils." This ordinance makes it the duty of the chairman of each committee of Councils having charge of appropriations, at the stated monthly meetings of Councils, to report, among other things, *a detailed statement of all liabilities incurred, and of all disbursements of moneys which may have authorized*, &c. We are not aware that this ordinance has been complied with in a single instance, so far as *details* are concerned. Reports are made of the gross amounts expended, but this is not what the ordinance requires. The Controller can furnish the aggregates at any time, but the details are what are most needed, and to bring these to light the ordinance above quoted was passed. Is it possible for the Councils to compel their committees to obey the requirements which have been imposed upon them? If it is possible, Councils should address themselves to the work. If anything wrong should appear in these detailed statements, the members of Councils are the proper persons to call their committees to account, and rectify what may be irregular. In no other way can the approaches to the Treasury be guarded so effectually. Let us hope that the Councils will insist upon the enforcement of its own laws.

THE news from the strikers in the Tuscarawas, Ohio, coal regions gives little reason to hope for an immediate cessation of the troubles whereby almost the entire manufacturing of that region is compelled to idleness. About thirty men have begun to work at the Fulton company's mines, near Massillon, on the basis of seventy cents, but J. P. Barton, the President of the company, advanced the rate to eighty cents immediately upon hearing of a similar increase at Malvern, Carrollton, &c. T. H. Davis and several other leading miners have bounced seems to have been regarded with incredulity by the people of Paris, but they will be allowed to do so in peace, without disturbance or annoyance from any source, and further asserted that they would personally assist to prevent any man, not belonging to the Miners' Union, from working. Mr. Davis also asserted that he believed time had arrived when the intelligent miners and the leading employers should have a meeting and talk the matter over fairly and decide who is in the right.

The owners of the Brewster Coal Company, of Akron, have come out with a circular that they will take nothing less than a dollar per ton, and ridiculing the unskilled laborers put into the mines by the company as not worth their interference. The miners also are arranging for representation in the Trades Unions Convention soon to meet in Cincinnati and have elected T. H. Davis as their delegate.

Four years past the fishermen about the shores of Lake Ontario have noticed often that fish apparently in health rose to the surface of the water, floated about in a helpless condition for a few hours and died. This has been particularly noticed among the herring, a handsome silver-colored fish taken in nets. The true cause of this mortality has never been known or declared, but is now definitely announced to our knowledge. The fishermen have charged it to leeches or other parasites fastening themselves upon the fishes and sucking or feeding the life blood. A day or two since, Seth Green, the noted pisciculturist, gathered some dying herring floating upon Irondequoit Bay and made a careful examination. He found fastened near the gills a worm which had eaten into the vitals and was drawing the blood from the heart of the fish. Under the microscope this was a disgusting looking creature, so many-legged, with two adhesive claws that entered upon a fish beneath the gills it could not be shaken off. When this parasite takes hold of an express fastens its claws to it, places himself against a rock or hard substance, and tears it off, sometimes taking the scales. These worms have been mistaken for the real cause of death in the fish. Of course there is no remedy—no way to prevent destruction to fish thus attacked, but it is well enough to be informed as to the real cause of fish mortality.—*Rochester Union*.

REAL estate agents, no less than persons having entrusted property to such agents for sale, will be interested in a late decision of the Illinois Supreme Court. An agent in Chicago was to sell fifteen acres of land at a stated price, and did so, paying over the money, less his commissions. The principal afterwards learned that the agent had sold thirteen acres for more than the price for the fifteen, and had pocketed the difference. Besides keeping the offer two acres for himself. The supreme court affirms the decision of the lower court against the agent, declaring:

"It is well settled that an agent employed to sell land cannot himself become the purchaser and he is held to the strictest fairness and integrity, and bound to act in the utmost good faith, so that if he is authorized to sell land at a fixed price, and sells it for a greater price, he must account to his principal for the excess. Merryman vs. David, 31 Ill. 404. This rule is so well established that reference to authority is unnecessary."

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

Opinions of Pittsburgh Germans.

Their Sympathy with United Germany—Great Rejoicing at the Victory Over Napoleon.

The exciting war news of yesterday threw the German population of Pittsburgh into a state of the wildest enthusiasm, and the various German newspaper offices were thronged with people anxious to hear the latest news, and every confirmation of the success of the Prussian arms increased the excitement.

The universal opinion was expressed among all classes that Prussian cannon would soon be thundering at the gates of Paris. As one German expressed it: "Mien Got in Himmel, they will be in Paris in shust two weeks!" A victory over the Napoleonic dynasty seemed to be regarded by all classes as a victory for United Germany.

It is stated that a meeting will be held during the present week, at Turner Hall, to take further measures towards the establishment of a sanitary fund. The blanks for subscriptions have been prepared and were put in circulation yesterday. Committees appointed at the late meeting in Turner Hall. The blanks have the printed heading: "Relief for wounded German soldiers, and suffering families," and read as follows: "That ——is authorized by the Executive Committee for the relief of wounded soldiers and for the succor of widows and orphans, who may suffer in the present war between Germany and France, to collect funds for this purpose." Mr. Moritz Bermeyer, and Charles Schwartz Secretary of the Committee.

Among the leading Germans of the city the war was yesterday the leading topic of conversation, and of course there was a great deal of speculation as to its probable results. All seem to regard the downfall of Napoleon as a great victory for United Germany, as they say France under his government has always been the great disturbing element in German politics.

The leading Germans still advance the ideas put forth in the address made at the Turner Hall mass meeting—that as men who enjoy the blessings of a Republic they have no sympathy with Prussia, and they express no particular sympathy with King William as a King, but they believe that this Monarch sees that he cannot resist the progressive spirit of the age, and they appear to indorse his course in making war upon France, believing that it is in reality a German war—a war in the success of which every German is directly interested. Some think that the Prussian forces will capture Paris and place the Orleans family on the throne. Others advance the idea that Prussia will demand as the ransom for peace the additional regulations would not exceed the cost of the war. Let the result be what it may, in all countries where there are legislative bodies, corruption has never gained the ascendancy. Most of the men sentiment seems to prevail among the Germans of the city, and that is rejoicing over the news of the defeat of Napoleon.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.

The Crops Superabundant—Decadence of Wool Growing—Political—The Duty of the Hour.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As I have been an old correspondent for your very valuable paper, I once more ask the favor of a short space in your columns, hoping I may be able to make them interesting. "The harvest is past," and your humble correspondent has taken a trip into Washington county, his late home; hence it is of that excursion I design speaking, at least noticing some of the most prominent items, if crops.

"And none so well as the farmer's know

How their oats, peas, beans and barley grow."

Oh, "right and left and on every hand," everywhere, the husbandman has been blest with the most abundant crops known within the recollection of the oldest citizen. The meadows have been literally covered with grass, barns are stored to their utmost capacity with the precious cereals, and as far as your eye will reach, you can see immense fields of waving corn in process of ripening. The drouth, but on the contrary, all appear to be satisfied with the benevolence of a Divine Providence to his unworthy people. Apples are scarce; peaches a failure, and a heavy crop of potatoes promising is again destroying the entire crop.

There as peans as usual, and I believe justly, a good deal of dissatisfaction exists with the growers, and Washington county stands second to none in regard to the quality of her wool, both in quality and quantity in relation to the manner in which her wools are purchased. I do hope there will be a change before long, in that line, as the present system is ruinous in many to quit the business. The manufacturer would either go himself or send men of judgment and experience—men who can discriminate the fib e from dirt and grease, then the wool grower would have protection in the encouragement to go on with the production of the article, and all from five to ten dollars per acre. Now they are worth from eight to ten and fifteen dollars per acre. Some of the farms, with good improvements, are now offering at the above figures. Some of the farms now in the market would be worth not less than fifty dollars per acre. Persons wishing to immigrate will find it to come to Louisville, Kentucky, and buy a farm in Hardin, Mason and Meade, and run through ticket costs much less; is forty miles from the city, and they should come now before the fall, as the "Bourbons" have all their arrangements in December for the next year's seeding, and break and haul land in January and February.

Now, Mr. Editor, if any of your many readers wish any further information, and will call at my residence, or write me, I will be glad to give it address on the back of it, I will cheerfully give it. Immigrate to the right kind of men as the one who hails from West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa. Those kind of men would send such men, we would have nothing to fear. A man who is in every way qualified to be one hundred at home, is qualified to attend to the interests of his constituents while in office, and the time is at hand for us to take up, here in this "Banner county," and in like manner Nominate none but honest men, qualified to fill all our offices and attend to their constituents at home. MORTIMER.

PITTSBURGH, August 4, 1870.

MISSISSIPPI.

Information for People Who Wish to Immigrate—Character of the Soil and Its Productions—Society, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SCOOBA, KEMPER COUNTY, MISS., August 4, 1870.

During a visit up North last summer, I formed the acquaintance of a Mr. Reese, near Lancaster, Pa., who took my address and afterwards wrote me as to the inducements for immigration to this part of the country.

I answered his letter immediately, and gave him, as I thought, all desired information. He had my letter published in your paper, which drew on him a heavy correspondence from Pennsylvania and Ohio. I answered immediately most of the letters, and advised all of the parties that it was too late in the season to think of coming here then. Since then things have undergone such a radical change for the better, that I would like to again answer those letters through your paper.

We are all deeply interested in immigration to this part of the country, come from where it may, provided they will make good, honest, industrious, quiet and peaceable citizens—men who will live and let live. Such men will ever find a hearty welcome to this county.

The political excitements that have heretofore agitated the country so much have in my all passed away, and little, if any of it, is ever heard of now.

People throughout this neighborhood are plain, sober, quiet and industrious—who attend to their own business and want others to do the same. Pistols are rarely carried, and knives are perfect strangers. I don't remember of seeing more than two since the war. We have good schools, and churches of various denominations; also, a good school fund. Our climate is both mild and pleasant, being tempered by the gulf breeze. The thermometer ranges from 90° to 96° during the sum mer months, and some times reaches 98°, though very rarely. The land in this county is both sandy and prairie, the eastern being a black prairie, producing from thirty to fifty and sixty bushels of corn per acre; wheat, 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Potatoes, 150 to 200 bushels of cotton. The west ern portion is sandy, and is pronounced for grain, but is much better for cotton. Fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, quinces, plums, figs and strawberries, grow well. Early.

Our country is divided from north to south by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, running from Mobile, Alabama, to Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi river, and from Mobile to Cairo, Illinois. This place—Scooba—is a depot on said road, and furnishes a good market for the products of this surrounding country; or it can be shipped to Mobile, which is 176 miles south of here, or to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati. It is only eighteen miles to the Tombigbee, which is navigable two-thirds of the year or more for the largest steamboats. The country is rapidly recovering from the effects of the war, and continues to increase in value. Lands last year, with but little improvement, could be had for two dollars per acre. Now they are worth from five to ten and fifteen dollars per acre. Some of the farms, with good improvements, are now offering at the above figures. Some of the farms now in the market would be worth not less than fifty dollars per acre. Persons wishing to immigrate will find it to come to Louisville, Kentucky, and buy a farm in Hardin, Mason and Meade, and run through ticket costs much less; is forty miles from the city, and they should come now before the fall, as the "Bourbons" have all their arrangements in December for the next year's seeding, and break and haul land in January and February.

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PITTSBURGH, August 4, 1870.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The People Should Demand a Convention.

Legislation Should be Restricted to General Laws.

Letter from A. K. McClure.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

The necessity for a fundamental reform in our system of legislation is appreciated and admitted by all. The press, without distinction of party, has been outspoken for some years past, against the marked decline in the integrity, capacity and fidelity of our lawmakers. A great State, second to none in all the elements of substantial prosperity, is now the prey of the most reckless legislation known in the country.

In vain have party organs appealed for the presentation of honest and competent nominees. Each year the tide of corruption seems to grow in magnitude, until now, as a rule, to be a legislator is to accept the distrust of the better class of citizens.

The controlling power of our Legislature has become the mere instrument of private speculations and public wrongs. General laws, however, earnestly desired by the people, are subordinated to private bills; and the offices in the gift of the General Assembly are ghastly running sores of venality and shame. They are, in most instances, filled without any reference to the popular will, and with an utter regard to ability and fitness. The people have ceased to expect their petitions to influence legislation, and citizens of repute no longer appear before the committees of the Legislature except from necessity. Professional lobbyists confessedly control the Legislature from its organization to the routine details of passing or defeating bills, and they are evidently potent to prevent all enactments which do not pay onerous tribute to organized corruption. Corporations, and even individuals, engaged in legitimate business which may be affected by legislation, are compelled to employ acknowledged lobbyists to protect them from the insatiable legislative appetite for plunder. Every session, short of a fundamental limitation of the powers of the Legislature, have swept the ineffectually to redeem our State from the stain and the peril of corrupt enactments, and all intelligent and honest men now confess that the only remedy for this hideous and growing cancer upon the body politic is in a new organic law to revise the Constitution of the State. The people must go to the root of the evil if they would effect a radical cure.

The reforms most needed, which can be attained only by a convention, are:

First. The increase of the number of legislators, so that no one hundred Senators and five hundred Assemblymen. The cost of each biennial session, and the number of unwise constitutional regulations would not exceed the cost of the present Legislature. In all States where there are legislative bodies, corruption has never gained the ascendancy. Most of the iron sentiment seems to prevail among the Germans of the city, and that is rejoicing over the news of the defeat of Napoleon.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.

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"And none so well as the farmer's know

How their oats, peas, beans and barley grow."

Oh, "right and left and on every hand," everywhere, the husbandman has been blest with the most abundant crops known within the recollection of the oldest citizen. The meadows have been literally covered with grass, barns are stored to their utmost capacity with the precious cereals, and as far as your eye will reach, you can see immense fields of waving corn in process of ripening. The drouth, but on the contrary, all appear to be satisfied with the benevolence of a Divine Providence to his unworthy people. Apples are scarce; peaches a failure, and a heavy crop of potatoes promising is again destroying the entire crop.

There as peans as usual, and I believe justly, a good deal of dissatisfaction exists with the growers, and Washington county stands second to none in regard to the quality of her wool, both in quality and quantity in relation to the manner in which her wools are purchased. I do hope there will be a change before long, in that line, as the present system is ruinous in many to quit the business. The manufacturer would either go himself or send men of judgment and experience—men who can discriminate the fib e from dirt and grease, then the wool grower would have protection in the encouragement to go on with the production of the article, and all from five to ten dollars per acre. Now they are worth from eight to ten and fifteen dollars per acre. Some of the farms, with good improvements, are now offering at the above figures. Some of the farms now in the market would be worth not less than fifty dollars per acre. Persons wishing to immigrate will find it to come to Louisville, Kentucky, and buy a farm in Hardin, Mason and Meade, and run through ticket costs much less; is forty miles from the city, and they should come now before the fall, as the "Bourbons" have all their arrangements in December for the next year's seeding, and break and haul land in January and February.

Now, Mr. Editor, if any of your many readers wish any further information, and will call at my residence, or write me, I will be glad to give it address on the back of it, I will cheerfully give it. Immigrate to the right kind of men as the one who hails from West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa. Those kind of men would send such men, we would have nothing to fear. A man who is in every way qualified to be one hundred at home, is qualified to attend to the interests of his constituents while in office, and the time is at hand for us to take up, here in this "Banner county," and in like manner Nominate none but honest men, qualified to fill all our offices and attend to their constituents at home. MORTIMER.

PITTSBURGH, August 4, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

AMERICAN SILKS,

BLACK AND COLORED,

AND

LIG

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 8, 1870.

The news of the Prussian victory operated similarly on the market to the Union victories during the rebellion. Gold declined and United States bonds advanced. So it will be during the continuance of the present European war. The advance of the premium on gold is the harbinger of evil. It was the war barometer in our late struggle, and the fluctuations in the future will depend upon the success or defeat of the Prussian cause. Germany is our great market, not only for our bonded securities but for the great product of Pennsylvania —petroleum.

In our local money market we have no changes to report. Some of the bank officers, however, think money is a shade closer, and as the demand for loans increases we may expect higher rates for money. The ruling interest for first class paper on the open market is ten @ 9 cent.

—The weekly New York bank statement is unfavorable. The total loss in reserve is $6,500,000, against which the liabilities have been decreased only about $2,000,000. The loss in specie was expected, but considerable surprise was occasioned by the decrease of $2,500,000 in legal tenders. It is accounted for, however, by the fact that in addition to a moderate movement of currency to the interior there were large transfers of funds through the new German-American Bank, which is not yet in the Clearing House Association.

—Government bonds, as we remarked above, are higher to-day in sympathy with the Prussian victory.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds '62	112	112¼
U. S. Bonds '64	110½	111
U. S. Bonds '65	111	111¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109¾	110
U. S. Bonds '67	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾
10-40s	107¾	108
Gold	118¾	118¾

The Wallstreet market was exceedingly tame and sluggish to-day. Prices were lower and there was little interest manifested.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
N. Y. Central	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Reading	95	95	95	95
Tarrant	46	46	46	46
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central				
Cleve. & Pitts.				
Northwestern	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	96	96	96	96
Mo. Pac.	100	100	100	100
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Wabash				
Ohio & Miss.	34	34	34	34
Chi. & Alton	138	138	138	138
Do preferred				
Hannibal & Kno.				
N. J. Centra.	96	96	96	96
Cantn.	62			
W. U. Tel.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Quicksilver				
Pac. Mail	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Adams Express	67			
Wells Fargo	101			
American	43			
United States	59			
Gold	119¼	119¼	119¼	119

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks or the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Shares purchased for cash/ments on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, August 8, 1870.

REMARKS—There has been a falling off in the demand for the leading articles during the past few days, still we are reported a fair amount of transactions when the season is taken into consideration. The weather has been excessively warm during the past week, and is so this morning. Our rivers are rapidly reaching low water mark; only light draught boats are now running.

Flour—The market was firm with a good jobbing demand. The exciting war news from the contending parties has strengthened holders, although no advance has been established. Holders are less disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The mills are in receipt of considerable quantities of wheat including some lots of new from Southern Illinois and Indiana. The crop is said to be of good quality. The offering of wheat of this description was followed by the mills at 3c to 5c below that paid for old. The mills are running to their full capacity, and are doing an extensive business. The same will apply with equal force to the leading houses. Rumors anent Provisions—This market remains firm with a good demand. The leading houses say they have as many orders as they can fill. Prices are unaltered. The following are the wholesale prices on hand, otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market was a fine one with a good demand. The receipts since our last were to the leading houses. Reports anent Provisions—

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 10@c; currants 18@c; layer raisins $4 50 @ box. Calcutta raisins loose @ pound.

BAKING POWDERS—Schnerr, 6 pounds, $1 75 @ dozen; ½-8 cans $1 25; 1 pound, $0 90 per dozen.

HAY—The market was firm, with a good demand. Previous prices were well maintained, with sales at $21, $19@20 a ton.

DRIED FRUITS—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but still the same. Sales of apples at 10@10½ c.

EXCHANGE—The market continues a rate supply. We can report sales at par@¼ discount.

GRAIN—The market continues a rate supply. We can report sales at par@¼ discount.

EXTRACT OF LEMON—Schnerr's $4 25 @ gross.

WHISKEY—The market is dull and unchanged. We quote: Finest whisky $1 15, and tranquil; fine do $1 10@1 12; finished do $1 05@1 08; spring $1 02@1 05; and finish and quality.

SODA POWDERS—We notice small receipts of late consequently prices are pretty steep, viz: in kegs 10@ 10½c.

SUGARS—Market steady; sales of most at 9½c; only small receipts in regards C; 12½ @ 13c.

SALTPETRE—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 60@ 75 @ 100; sales from store were made at 1 65@1 85.

CHEESE—There was an increased demand for cheese and a prime article meets with ready sale. Prices are firm with fair business. We quote sales of Ohio Factory at 12c; Hamburg at 12c; Goshen at 13c; Smithfield at 13@13½c. The receipts were small.

FEED—In the market continues firm, with a good jobbing demand. The leading houses say they are well supplied, and housekeepers and others are purchasing freely. Sales were made at a fair advance of prices, being dependent upon the supply and demand as well as the freshness and flavor of the berries. We quote them nominal at $1 @ 25@1 30.

POTATOES—The receipts still continue liberal, and sales are made at $2 25@2 75@3 00 per bbl.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 9@9½ c.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet for some time with sales to the trade at 85@90 c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to note. There was a good jobbing demand, and sales of new were quite liberal. The following are the ruling figures as given us by leading dealers. Bacon Shoulders in pickle, in quantity lots; 10c@ lots 10½@10½c; Sugar Cured do 10½@11c; Sugar cured Hams, Sugar cured, 14@15c; Clear 10@c; Breakfast Bacon, 12@13c; Dried Beef, cut-cured S. C., 20c; Mess Pork, $19 25.

LARD—In tierces, pressed, 10c; half barrels and kegs, 10½ @ 11.

CARBON OIL—The article is a perfect drug, there being no purchasers. We quote that it would be impossible to give correct ones.

LIME—Continues in moderate demand. We note sales of Cleveland at $2 25; and Putnam at $1 75 @ one.

COAL—The market continues an ample supply with a fair demand. We note sales at $5@6c @ one.

COPPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fairly up with the demand. We quote nominally as follows: Eight bbl. round hoops, $2 50@3 00; flat do $2 50@3 00; seven eighths do $2 50@3 00.

SEEDS—The market was without change. The was no demand for Timothy or clover, and prices are the uncertain to quote. Flax seed held at $2 20 @ bush, with small sales at that figure.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted patents, 7½c; oil soda, 9½c.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c @ lb, No. 3 5½c; No. 1@2c; oatmeal A and B, 9 barrel @c for B; half barrels 50c extra.

TOMATOES—Notwithstanding the liberal receipts the demand is in advance of the supply. The prices are lower, and good ripe tomatoes can be purchased at from 80@ 90 @ bush.

CORN—The market and prices remain unchanged from last week. Buyers are offering lower figures for new corn, and the receipts are increasing. The millers are not disposed to pay the figures that were current a few days since. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 200 sacks; Rye, 50 sacks; barley, 300 sacks; wheat, 2,200 sacks; Corn, 1,000 sacks. The following are the closing prices at the mills: Red winter, $1 30@1 40; white do $1 40@1 50; spring do $1 30@1 40. The mills are purchasing new southern Indiana and Illinois corn at 60@65c @ bush, which is below their prices. Oats—The market was steady but not very active, as are reported sales of round lots on wharf and from depot lots @ car load. New crop will probably open at 45@50c. Corn meal—Prices are reported sales of small lots at 90@95c @ bush. The difference being upward. To-day we can report a fair market, with a good retail demand. The tendency being upward; we are reported sales at 85c, with certainly of more at higher figures. Barley, the demand was light and sales were of a similar description. Dealers are awaiting for cooler weather.

FEATHERS—Are coming into market in good supply, the best quality resulting on from Baltimore. Prices range from 82½@ 90c @ box of 3 pounds.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 10@c; currants 18@c; layer raisins $4 50 @ box. Calcutta raisins loose @ pound.

BAKING POWDERS—Schnerr, 6 pounds, $1 75 @ dozen; ½-8 cans $1 25; 1 pound, $0 90 per dozen.

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BAKING POWDERS—Schnerr, 6 pounds, $1 75 @ dozen; ½-8 cans $1 25; 1 pound, $0 90 per dozen.

HAY—The market was firm, with a good

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, August 9, 1870.

REMARKS—The market was quiet, buyers manifesting no disposition to operate. The sales of Friday and Saturday appear to have supplied the market, at least up to the present time. So far as relates to prices, we have no material change to notice, the advantage being on the side of buyers, who seem not anxious to take advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The market was flat from an active one. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot, for August 8c; September 8c; all year, B. O., 10c; all year, S. O., 8c. Sales 1,000 bbls B. O. till September, 1871, at 10½c per gallon. The following sales are all "puts": 5,000 paid for privilege of placing 1,000 bbls August at 8c; 5000 paid for privilege placing 1,000 bbls August at 8c; $150 paid for privilege placing 1,000 bbls August at 8c; $250 for privilege placing 2,000 bbls August at 8c.

REFINED.

The market was dull and prices very unsettled; buyers were not on hand. The asking rates were: 19½c for 150 degrees fire test, 23½c test half, 25½c; last half, October, December 29c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 8.—The *Herald* says: The market was weak and varying again to-day, and prices declined from 20 cents to 40 the different localities during the day. The unsettled condition of the market upon the creek is due to a variety of causes, among which are the war advices from Europe, the striking of many new and large wells in the vicinity of Petroleum Centre and Hickory and the unfavorable quotations from outside markets.

SALES.

500 bbls upper creek	$2 60
500 bbls upper creek	2 61
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 60
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 50
5,000 bbls upper creek S. O., 30 days	2 50
5,000 bbls upper creek S. O., 60 days	2 50
1,000 bbls lower creek	2 75
1,000 bbls lower creek	2 75
2,000 bbls lower creek S. O., 60 days	2 60
1,000 bbls lower creek S. O., 60 days	2 60

New York, August 8.—Crude—Quiet and steady. Petroleum: Crude—bulk prices again lower, with scarcely any inquiry. We quote 11½c Creek delivery. Market depressed, with considerable crude forced on the market; options, sixty days, at 12 29, and 5,000 bbls on pioneer road, Cuney's region all year, at 12 29. Refined—Dull of feed freely; delivery the last half of month at 25½c; sales 2,000 bbls at this price—spot lots rather scarce; 25c quoted with cargo lots a trifle higher; case oil lower, but interest less month; no line—plant sales have been made; we quote at 28@29c. Philadelphia delivery—Market dull and weak; sales 2,000 bbls crude at 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.—P. L. S to W., 21c; S. W., 22c; crude, 15½c. Barrels steady and firmer.

OIL CITY, August 8.—The market is weak and lower than on Saturday very little disposition to buy and sell. Sales of 2,000 bbls crude at 9 60@2 95 at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, August 8.—Market very weak at $2 90@2 50 on upper creek.

SHARPSBURG, August 8.—Market quiet and depressed at $2 50 on line.

FLEASANTVILLE, August 8.—Market very dull; we quote crude at $2 30@2 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 8.—Market quiet at $2 60.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 9.—The market is quiet but firmer than on Saturday; creek, $2 65@2 70; all $2 60.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 5:30 P. M.—August options, but inquiry unsettled and quiet; September delivery has an upward tendency. Crude 10½c bid.

NEW YORK, August 8, 5 P. M.—The market closed steady at 23½c for refined, and a small lot sold at 24c. Crude 11½c.

Receipts of Crude Oil by Rail.

	Bbls.
Lockhart Free & Co.	161
A. R. Mills	74
Hyndman & Co.	100
Peerless Oil Works	194
Total	1,347

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Free to Lockhart, Free & Co. 81 bbls crude oil; Lockhart & Free to Lockhart & Co. 81 bbls Bertle to A R Mills, 74 do do; J W Barbour to R L Hyndman, 100 do do; J R Wilson to Peerless Oil Works, 194 do do; R S Duncan to Peerless Oil Works, 194 do do.

Oil Shipped East via W. P. R. R.

August 8, 1870.

J A McKee, 300 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Felton, Marvin & Co, 232 bbls ref to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

Felton, Marvin & Co, 101 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Meyers & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Meyers & Co, 100 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Meyers & Co, 425 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Meyers & Co, 96 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Meyers & Co, 264 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

H W Morgan, 200 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Marshall Refining Co, 439 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Free & Co, 154 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Free & Co, 214 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Chimera Oil Company, 100 bbls ref to Tack Bros. Philadelphia.

Pepper & Co, 50 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

M Kechler & Co, 136 bbls refined to Warley, King & Co. Philadelphia.

M Kechler & Co, 200 bbls refined to Warley, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Brown & Wagner, 214 bbls ref to Warley, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Pepper & Hanson, 31 bbls refined to J C Dando, Total shipments refined ..... 4,611 bbls.

Crude Oil Shipped West via W. P. R. R.

Scrubgrass, to Fairview & Co, 530 bbls.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 530 bbls.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 11 a. River falling; clear and warm. H.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

River at a stand, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy and raining; thermometer 70° at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

August 8, 1870.

River stationary, with two and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 90° at 5 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, August 8, 1870.

River stationary, with two and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 90° at 5 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bloomington	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chesterfield	Hughes	Geneva.
W. F. Curtis	Harlan	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chesterfield	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Haney	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet three inches and falling.

The marks last evening indicated three feet three inches and falling. The weather was intensely hot. Trade on the landing was dull. The packets are still running.

A SIGN in Grand Haven, Mich., reads as follows: "Stone Boat Office & Sawyer Building."

THE low boats that left on the last rise are beginning to return. A number arrived yesterday.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: Mr. V. P. Collins, coal dealer, contemplates building an iron coal barge as an experiment. The Messrs. York firm at 31. Bacon firm; rib sides the will adopt it if it proves a success. Large barges Lard quiet at 10@10½c. Whisky quiet at 10@10½.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—Barging firm; 3@5 hemp and flax 20@30c. Cotton firmer; middlings 15c. Flour quiet and firm; family $5 75; straights $5 50@ 5 60; fancy $5 40@5 50; extra $5 25@5 30; superfine $4 75@5 00; double extra $4 25@4 50; rye $4 50@4 75; Graham $4 50@4 75; buckwheat $4 50@4 75; corn meal $4 50@4 75; Cincinnati $4 50@4 75; Louisville $4 50@4 75; St. Louis $4 50@4 75; Indianapolis $4 50@4 75; Chicago $4 50@4 75; Milwaukee $4 50@4 75; Detroit $4 50@4 75; Cleveland $4 50@4 75; Buffalo $4 50@4 75; New York $4 50@4 75; Philadelphia $4 50@4 75; Baltimore $4 50@4 75; Boston $4 50@4 75; Portland $4 50@4 75; San Francisco $4 50@4 75; Sacramento $4 50@4 75; Portland $4 50@4 75; Seattle $4 50@4 75; Tacoma $4 50@4 75; Spokane $4 50@4 75; Walla Walla $4 50@4 75; Lewiston $4 50@4 75; Boise $4 50@4 75; Idaho $4 50@4 75; Montana $4 50@4 75; Wyoming $4 50@4 75; Colorado $4 50@4 75; Utah $4 50@4 75; Nevada $4 50@4 75; California $4 50@4 75; Oregon $4 50@4 75; Washington $4 50@4 75; Alaska $4 50@4 75; Hawaii $4 50@4 75; Guam $4 50@4 75; Samoa $4 50@4 75; Fiji $4 50@4 75; Tonga

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

Eight months of honor and offer thanksgiving before dazzling decorations.

BAPTISM BY BLOOD.

Today he received his first baptism of blood. After the heroes were slaughtered by the soldiers' cutlasses, the surviving handful of hoped was brought in that the Emperor might pardon them. Napoleon refused to do. He ordered them to be executed, and it was speedily finished by the use of musketry.

TRAIN.

The body guard was promptly on hand to keep at this touching manifestation.

CONGRESS IN DANGER.

To-day I had two glimpses of the Zephyr Corps shot down with the mitrailleuse, in order to test the weapon, and at the same time ascertain Louis' courage. They fell with the utmost precision. Not one shot went astray. I admired the fatalness of the mitrailleuse, but was not especially gratified by the use of it. Emperor Louis' courage was unquestionably established by the use of musketry.

TRAIN.

The body guard was promptly on hand to keep at this touching manifestation.

CONGRESS IN DANGER.

To-day I had two glimpses of the Zephyr Corps shot down with the mitrailleuse, in order to test the weapon, and at the same time ascertain Louis' courage. They fell with the utmost precision. Not one shot went astray. I admired the fatalness of the mitrailleuse, but was not especially gratified by the use of it. Emperor Louis' courage was unquestionably established by the use of musketry.

THE PRINCE EN CHEVAL.

Louis took a ride on his rocinante to-day, on napoleon road having been constructed for that purpose. He says he had one fall, bruising his imperial shin slightly.

OVER TRAIN.

Louis could not foresee a few hours at this calamity, but soon recovered his *sang froid*, and was up and off again.

Reserve corps, at 4 o'clock drawn up in full dress, wept with great precision, by brigades.

MATERIALS OF WAR.

Could you send, by a lackey of the household, wing guard of honor, a little more of the Napoleon's Finesse? Poor Louis's bowels have succumbed to the hot weather and the excitement of the campaign.

BLUNDERING.

Two reg ments of chasseurs wept bitterly on hearing of the Prince's casualty. Extra handkerchiefs have been issued to the troops.

THE PRINCE'S COURAGE TESTED.

To-day the Prince was shown a hostile fat Dutchman, armed to the teeth, while walking his *brune garden* in this vicinity.

ASTONISHED.

I had hold of Louis's hand myself. It trembled a little, but the brave boy quickly exclaimed, *"Sacre crapaud!"*

LACHRYMOSITY.

Weeping followed by three divisions of infantry, who proved themselves the best weeping in the army. They shall have them ready, henceforth, for any emergency.

THE POINT.

See that these communications are made public. *Je le ordonnez.* NAPOLEON.

The Cost of War.

[From the New York Herald 9th.]

Money must supply the sinews of war. The French government commenced operations with a loan of 250,000,000 francs, which has been promptly taken at par. This is equivalent to some $70,000,000 of additional treasury bonds, in order to carry on the war just begun. The floating debt of the empire, which already amounts to 70,000,000, will doubtless be swollen one hundred millions at least $200,000,000. One hundred and three millions are required next year. Two hundred dollars have been demanded by Germany, including Prussia and the South German States, as an indemnity for the immense expenses of a war which may yet cost an incalculable amount of treasure as well as an incalculable loss of life. If other European nations are drawn into the movement, or if war should be carried on upon European soil—the aggregate of the expenses of war will be increased almost beyond the limits of calculation.

Bearing of the War upon American Securities.

[From the New York Bulletin, August 8th.]

The fact that almost every day of our securities, of one class or another, are held by European investors renders us peculiarly exposed to the shock of disaster in any foreign exchanges from the existence of a war in Europe. It is a gratifying fact that the first effects of the war have been attended with much less derangement than might have been looked for. There was at first a very evident desire on the part of the dealers and speculative holders of five-twenties in Germany to realize, the first impulse in panic-stricken times to turn securities into money; and as the Frankfort and London markets at first declined more slightly than on previous occasions of the same character in the cities on this market, while no bonds had been sent here by bankers on the account were also very generally sent. The amount thus placed upon the home market is estimated at about $5,000,000; and this supply sufficed to accommodate the greater part of the demand for bonds here for the time. The foreign markets that it has been found impossible for the last three weeks, and longer, to obtain from European markets on New York. At present the London market is somewhat fluid of New York, and the foreign bankers here are the principal buyers of securities. This course of affairs at a very critical juncture is very gratifying and has produced a partial recovery of our indebtedness to the home market for securities of all classes.

There, however, are but the first effects. The really important question is—whether we can count upon a continuance of this confidence on the part of the dealers and speculative holders of five-twenties in Germany to realize, the first impulse in panic-stricken times to turn securities into money; and as the Frankfort and London markets at first declined more slightly than on previous occasions of the same character in the cities on this market, while no bonds had been sent here by bankers on the account were also very generally sent. The amount thus placed upon the home market is estimated at about $5,000,000; and this supply sufficed to accommodate the greater part of the demand for bonds here for the time. The foreign markets that it has been found impossible,